In the claims:

Claims 1-3 cancelled.

4. (previously presented) A method for producing a magnetically excitable core (24) having a core winding (40) for an electrical machine, by which in a method step (S1), the core (24), having a substantially parallelepipiped shape (20) with slots (32) extending parallel on one side, is furnished, into whose slots (32), in a method step (S2), the core winding (40) is inserted by winding sides (36), and then in a method step (S3), the core (24) together with the core winding (40) is reshaped into a cylindrical ring shape with radially inward-oriented slots (32), wherein in each case all the winding sides (36) that are inserted into each slot (32) are pressed into a slot shape (119) in a tool (44) and reshaped before being inserted into the slot (32), characterized in that the winding sides (36) of the core winding (40) are pressed into the slot shape (119), which corresponds to a cross- sectional shape of the slots (32) of the core (24), minus at least a fraction of a thickness (d_{ISO}) of an insulating layer (123).

5. (previously presented) A method for producing a magnetically excitable core (24) having a core winding (40) for an

electrical machine, by which in a method step (S1), the core (24), having a substantially parallelepipiped shape (20) with slots (32) extending parallel on one side, is furnished, into whose slots (32), in a method step (S2), the core winding (40) is inserted by winding sides (36), and then in a method step (S3), the core (24) together with the core winding (40) is reshaped into a cylindrical ring shape with radially inward-oriented slots (32), wherein in each case all the winding sides (36) that are inserted into each slot (32) are pressed into a slot shape (119) in a tool (44) and reshaped before being inserted into the slot (32), characterized in that the core winding (40) is wound with at least one winding overhang (115).

6. (currently amended) The method of claim 5, characterized in that a spacing (d2) of one winding side ~~(36)~~ from an adjacent, winding side ~~(36)~~ is wound larger than a spacing (d1) between two slots (32).

7. (currently amended) The method of claim 6, characterized in that by the pressing of the winding sides (36) into the slot shape (119), the at least one overhanging winding side ~~(36)~~ is permanently lifted out of a plane formed by the non-overhanging winding sides ~~(36)~~.

8. (previously presented) A method for producing a magnetically excitable core (24) having a core winding (40) for an electrical machine, by which in a method step (S1), the core (24), having a substantially parallelepipiped shape (20) with slots (32) extending parallel on one side, is furnished, into whose slots (32), in a method step (S2), the core winding (40) is inserted by winding sides (36), and then in a method step (S3), the core (24) together with the core winding (40) is reshaped into a cylindrical ring shape with radially inward-oriented slots (32), wherein in each case all the winding sides (36) that are inserted into each slot (32) are pressed into a slot shape (119) in a tool (44) and reshaped before being inserted into the slot (32), characterized in that the core winding (40) is embodied as a two-layer loop winding.

9. (previously presented) A method for producing a magnetically excitable core (24) having a core winding (40) for an electrical machine, by which in a method step (S1), the core (24), having a substantially parallelepipiped shape (20) with slots (32) extending parallel on one side, is furnished, into whose slots (32), in a method step (S2), the core winding (40) is inserted by winding sides (36), and then in a method step (S3), the core (24) together with the core winding (40) is reshaped into a cylindrical ring shape with radially inward-oriented slots (32), wherein in each case all the winding sides (36) that are inserted into each

slot (32) are pressed into a slot shape (119) in a tool (44) and reshaped before being inserted into the slot (32), characterized in that the core (24), before the core winding (40) is inserted into the slots (32), is bent over a core spine (89) in such a way that slot openings (72) for insertion of the winding sides (36) are widened.

10. (withdrawn) The method of claim 1, characterized in that the core winding (40) is embodied as a simple, single-layer loop winding.

11. (previously presented) A method for producing a magnetically excitable core (24) having a core winding (40) for an electrical machine, by which in a method step (S1), the core (24), having a substantially parallelepipiped shape (20) with slots (32) extending parallel on one side, is furnished, into whose slots (32), in a method step (S2), the core winding (40) is inserted by winding sides (36), and then in a method step (S3), the core (24) together with the core winding (40) is reshaped into a cylindrical ring shape with radially inward-oriented slots (32), wherein in each case all the winding sides (36) that are inserted into each slot (32) are pressed into a slot shape (119) in a tool (44) and reshaped before being inserted into the slot (32), characterized in that the winding overhang (115) is inserted into the at least one slot (32) before a

conclusion of a bending of the core (24) into the cylindrical ring shape (52).

Claims 12-19 cancelled.

20. (withdrawn) A method for producing a magnetically excitable core (24) having a core winding (40) for an electrical machine, by which in a method step (S1), the core (24), having a substantially parallelepipiped shape (20) with slots (32) extending parallel on one side, is furnished, into whose slots (32), in a method step (S2), the core winding (40) is inserted by its winding sides (36), and then in a method step (S3), the core (24) together with the core winding (40) is reshaped into a cylindrical ring shape (52) with radially inward-oriented slots (32), characterized in that the core winding (40) is wound with at least one winding overhang (15), and at least one winding overhang (115) has an overhanging winding side (36), which before an insertion of the winding in the slots (32) is lifted from a plane formed by non-overhanging winding sides (36).

Claims 21-22 cancelled.

23. (previously presented) The method of Claim 4, characterized in that each slot (32) has a slot opening (72), the slot opening (72) has a width in a circumferential direction of the core (24) when the core (24) has still the substantially parallelepipiped shape (20), and the core winding (40) is wound of a wire (91) having a greatest cross-sectional dimension that is larger than the width of the shot opening (72) in the circumferential direction of the core (24).

24. (previously presented) The method of Claim 5, characterized in that each slot (32) has a slot opening (72), the slot opening (72) has a width in a circumferential direction of the core (24) when the core (24) has still the substantially parallelepipiped shape (20), and the core winding (40) is wound of a wire (91) having a greatest cross-sectional dimension that is larger than the width of the shot opening (72) in the circumferential direction of the core (24).

25. (previously presented) The method of Claim 8, characterized in that each slot (32) has a slot opening (72), the slot opening (72) has a width in a circumferential direction of the core (24) when the core (24) has still the substantially parallelepipiped shape (20), and the core winding (40) is wound of a wire (91) having a greatest cross-

sectional dimension that is larger than the width of the shot opening (72) in the circumferential direction of the core (24).

26. (previously presented) The method of Claim 9, characterized in that each slot (32) has a slot opening (72), the slot opening (72) has a width in a circumferential direction of the core (24) when the core (24) has still the substantially parallelepipiped shape (20), and the core winding (40) is wound of a wire (91) having a greatest cross-sectional dimension that is larger than the width of the shot opening (72) in the circumferential direction of the core (24).

27. (previously presented) The method of Claim 11, characterized in that each slot (32) has a slot opening (72), the slot opening (72) has a width in a circumferential direction of the core (24) when the core (24) has still the substantially parallelepipiped shape (20), and the core winding (40) is wound of a wire (91) having a greatest cross-sectional dimension that is larger than the width of the shot opening (72) in the circumferential direction of the core (24).